COL. GENTRY'S SPEECH.

duction, so long looked for with deep anxiety, relating to Gov. Joses. The other parts of it are, as fac as we examined, merely a vindication of his own livered shortly after the Presidential election, and its publication then promised. In a note, Col. for comment to-day.

HOW, M. P. GENOUY DV. GOV. JAMES C. JONES.

Fellow eitzens: Tenuessee is not less prolifie than her meter States in spawming presidential asto the Presidency. He has many friends who reto myself otherwise than by stating truly my rela- southern defection would be fatal both to Mr. Filltions to the gentleman referred to-my opinions of more and Mr. Webster. his true position in the late presidential canvass pre- I do not deem it essential, on this occasion, to ceding the nomination, and the objects aimed at by adduce many facts to prove the correctness of the made? Fellow-citizens, I ask you to do me the nently put forward as a suitable person to be nomi-Why is it supposed that I refused to support the he hastened back to Tennessee, and became a canexpressed on those occasions the deliberate convic- which I understood it to have assumed, and adverse tions of my mind as to the principle which I thought to what I believed to be demanded by the interests ought to govern the American people in the presi- of the country. dential election then in prospect; and upon my Governor Jones was elected Senator by the Lehonor, I affirm to you, that I believe I have need gislature, and proceeded to Washington, and enin strict conformity with the principles and opin- | tered upon the duties of that office. He soon visions then avowed. If you will believe this truth, of | ited the city of New York, and repeated his visits course the charge which I am repelling falls to the to that city often; and on every such occasion, if I ground. Can a sensible reason be given for the remember aright, availed himself of some opportubelief that, because I am not friendly to Governor | nity which offered, to make a speech to the people.

have operated upon me. who had so patriotically performed his duty in protheir execution, I did not see without concern, a system of operations and influences brought to bear by Gov. Jones, calculated and intended, as I believed, to bring down this glorious State from the high position of principle and duty which it occupied, and lead it forth into a political speculation, founded upon the sacrifice of great public principles, and having for its ultimate object the promotion of that gentleman to the Presidency of the United States. And it may be true that the development of these purposes excited and stimulated my zeal, to try to defeat what I believed to be alike noompatible with the principles cherished by the Whigs of Tennessee, and the interests of my country .-And yet it is not true that my opposition to Gen. Scott before he was nominated. or my refusal to support him after he was nominated, originated in my personal or political relations to Gov. Jones. I desire in repelling this disreputable imputation to be careful not to deny anything which is true; and to guard against any such conclusion, I must state candidly my opinion of the purposes and objects of Gov. Jones in the late presidential canvass. I do not believe that he was an aspirant for the nomination as the Wing candidate for the Vice Presidency. I believe he was candid and truthful when he disclaimed that aspiration. I do not believe that he at any stage of the presidential cauvass, prece-

nomination of Mr. Fillmore, or that he exerted himself perhaps his belief, that a state of things would arise in the Whig National Convention, such as occurred in the Democratic Conventions of 1844 and 1852: and that by reason of the conflicting preferences in the Whig party between Mr Fillmore, Gen. Scott and Mr. Webster, some man not ostensibly in the Cannass, UNDER THE NECESSITY OF THE CASE, might We publish to-day all of that portion of this pro- be nominated; and that he [Gov. Jones] probably might be that lucky man. And, I believe further, that his hopes and exertions were directed to the accomplishment of this object. In my opinion, this was his first and favorite hope; but I think it was consistency in opposing Gen. Scorr during the last his aim, if this hope failed, and this object could not canvass. This speech it will be recollected was de- be effected, so to act in that canvass as to conciliate the friendship, and secure the support, four years hence, of that northern Whig organization which was supporting Gen. Scott with so much zeal, and General states that severe indisposition delayed its which had overthrown Fillmore and Webster in preparation and appearance. We have no room nearly all the northern States, because they favored and supported the compromise measures. His aspirations to the Presidency would naturally suggest this course, because neither Mr. Fiffmore nor Mr Webster commanded the support of any considerable organization in the northern States; and therefore to support either of them could not bring to Goy. picants upon the country. One, at least, of her cit- Jones in return, compensating political influences izens, perhaps more, now aspires to the Presiden- so valuable as those hoped for, by pursuing the cr. I need scarcely say that I mean ex-Governor | course I have indicated. I have seen no published Jamas C. Jones I feel well assured that in regard | declaration from Gov. Jones that he ever desired the to him I am not mistaken. He undoubtedly aspires nomination of Mr. Fillmore, or sought to accounplish it beyond what he felt bound to do, in defergard him as the embodiment of truth, honor, ele- ence to the known opinions of the people of Ten quence, and statesmanship. I differ with them in nessee. I suppose he would not now say that he all these particulars, and that fact being known, it personally desired that result, and in good faith exis correctly believed that I will forever refuse to co- erted himself to accomplish it. Such a declaration operate in conferring upon him the Presidency, or would, I am sure, excite in the political circles of any other office; and I suppose the imputation the Capitol where Gov. Jones' exertions were seen which I am seeking to repel, had its origin in this and felt in a different direction, nothing but laughs well-known fact. I do not know, and consequent- of incredulity. If I remember a right, he said in his ly do not charge, that it emanates from Governor. speech at Memphis, that if it were true that he was Jones. I found it, however, permeating the politi- entitled to the honor of nominating Gen. Scott, he cal circles of Washington city shortly after the Congressional cancus to which I have referred; and tinction. I think he was over-modest on that ocnot long thereafter, I read it in a letter published casion. In my opinion he, more than any other in a northern newspaper, written by a man known | man, is entitled to whatever glory ought to attach to be in habits of intimate association with Gover- to that achievement. The cordial and earnest and nor Jones; and I therefore suppose that he may unyielding support of the southern Whigs could have possibly believe what has been charged in this re- nominated either Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Webster .spect. I am unwilling even for him to entertain But when it became manifest that southern Whigs, such a belief; and although it is generally a diffi- so influential as Gov. Jones, were exerting them cult task to prove a negative where the affirmative selves really against the nomination of either of relates only to motives. I will undertake to show those gentlemen, and in favor of the nomination of that this imputation is false, with whomsoever it | Gen. Scott, it required but little knowledge of the may have originated. I cannot discharge this duty elements existing in the Whig party to see that such

him in that canvass. In disclaiming, as I do, the opinions I have expressed relative to the aims of narrow motives falsely attributed to me, I disdain Gov. Jones, in the late canvass, for a Whig presito disayow or conceal what is true. Under almost | deutial nomination, but I will state a few, that heany other state of circumstances than those which | if he should ever do me the honor to read what I now surround me, propriety and good taste would am now saying-may be satisfied that I have suffiforbid that I should introduce this subject in pub- cient authority for my opinions. If further debate lie discussion, on such an occasion; but as the on this subject shall hereafter become necessary, I friends of Governor Jones have thought proper, for | can multiply them indefinitely. If my information many months past, in every locality in Tennessee, is correct, Gov. Jones, when he received informato disparage me as a public man, by ascribing my | tion that a majority of Whigs had been elected to conduct on great public questions to the personal the Tennessee Legislature in the canvass of 1851, and political relations supposed to exist between | was at New York, on his way to Europe, to purthat gentleman and myself, I yield to a state of chase iron for a railroad company, of which he was facts and circumstances which constitute a coercive | the president; and he immediately determined to power, leaving me no choice. Governor Jones has appoint an agent to go to Europe, and return him-resided the greater period of his life, since he has self to Tennessee, for the purpose of being elected arrived at the age of manhood, in the Congression- | to the Senate of the United States. But before he al district which I now have the honor to repre- left the city of New York, he made a speech to a sent, and many of those who have, by their votes, | select company of politicians, which, as I have reacontributed to confer honors upon me, are his de- son to know, made the impression on his auditors voted friends and admirers. Respect for their feel- that, whilst he had preferred Mr. Fillmore as the ings, to say nothing of other considerations, would | Whig candidate for the Presidency, his intercourse induce me, if free from the coercion to which I have | with the Whig politicians of the North had satisfied referred, to abstain from allusions to him on this oc- him that Mr. Fillmore did not possess the merit of casion; but, as I nave already said, I cannot other- availability, and that therefore he was willing to wise vindlente myself than by making a candid, support Gen. Scott, in whose availability there was trathful, and full statement. What is the logic, unbounded confidence in that particular atmosphere. what the reasoning, upon which this impuration is | Consequently, his name was promptly and promijustice of looking sensibly at this question. If you | nated for the Vice Presidency, on Gen. Scott's tickwill do so, you will see that is as foolish as it is false. et. Having succeeded in his views to this extent, candidate nominated by the political party which I | didate for United States Senator. About this time have been so long identified, because I am not per- I happened to stop a day or two in the capitol of sonally or politically friendly to Governor Jones? our State, and was surprised to find confidential I beg you to recur to the past, and remember that | friends of Gov. Jones, who, in the previous canvass, when spoke to the Whig Convention at Nash- agreed with me in regard to the compromise measville, which nominated my friend, William B. ures, and the propriety of sustaining Webster and Campbell, as the Whig candidate for Governor, and Fillmore, and of nominating one or the other of when I spoke so often to the people of Tennessee | them as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, in the subsequent canvass, Governor Jones was then arguing that neither of those gentlemen could be not in political life, but was engaged, as he had been | elected, if nominated; and that General Scott was for years previous, in pursuing his private interests. | sound on the compromise measures, and possessed the Therefore it is unreasonable, it is absurd, to charge merit of availability in a very high degree. This fact or believe, that the opinions expressed, and the prin- awakened in me the apprehension that Gov. Jones ciples set forth on that occasion, and in the nume- was likely to exert his large influence in this State rous speeches made by me in the sudsequent can- to place it in a position with respect to presidential vass, could have been produced by personal hostil- candidates, and the principles which ruled in the ity or political opposition to Governor Jones. I preceding State canvass very different from that

Jones, I refused to support the Whig nominee for | These speeches were generally reported in the city the Presidency? It is because there were indica- papers. I decline to express any opinion of their tions that perhaps Governor Jones might be nomi- aim and tendency, but I will state a fact with renated for the Vice Presidency with General Scott? | gard to their effect : Shortly after they were made, If so, I answer by declaring that I never, for one I was called upon by letters from leading friends of moment, believed that he could obtain that nomi- Mr. Fillmore, and in some cases was called uption, or that such nominations, if made, could be on in person by them, and urged to visit the city of successful. But Governor Jones was not nominated New York, to address a large meeting of the for the Vice Presidency; and therefore this reason | friends of Mr. Fillmore in that city, and endeavor does not apply to the case. Is it because I am sup- to overcome the influence adverse to him, produced posed to have believed that General Scott's elec- by Gov. Jones's speeches. I was assured that such tion to the Presid ney might probably elevate Cov. speeches, coming from a southern man in his position, Jones to some position of honor and power? - | would have a fatal influence against Mr. Fillmore in I answer this argument with the fact that I pub- the struggle then progressing for the election of deleliely, on various occasions, predicted that if Gene- gates to the Bultimore Whig Convention. I accepted ral Scott should be nominated, he would be more | the invitation, and have called your attention to an overwhelmingly defeated than any candidate ever | extract from the speech made by me on that occaput forth by either of the political parties of the sion. I think nobody who heard me, doubted my country. I was canciel and truthful in the expres- aims and purposes, in connection with the presidension of that opinion, and entertaining this belief, tial canvass then pending. Gov. Jones has had you must see that the motives referred to could not † much practice in making popular speeches, and he has established quite a reputation for skill and pow-But there is another fact to which, in this con- er in that kind of intellectual effort. Is it not nection, I desire to call your attention. Up to the strange that one so practiced and skillful-if he was time that Gen. Scott was nominated as the Whig | seeking to advance Mr. Fillmore's nomination to the candidate for the Presidency, Gov. Jones professed | Presidency, should so far fail in his object as to be to be in favor of the nomination of Mr. Filimore .- | misund rstood in the manner I have indicated ?-I announced in a speech made two days b fore the | When exciting political questions are at issue in the Convention assembled, that I would not support | political circles of Washington, it often happens that Gen. Scott. Now, in view of these facts, it seems | at those places, and on those occasions, where men to me, that when the friends of Gov. Jones ascribe | are casually brought together, animated argument my conduct in this regard to my unfriendliness to and debate arise. Sometimes on such occasions, him, they by implication charge him with perfidi- when I would be urging the opinion that the whole ons insincerity, in professing to favor the nomina- | South would go to Baltimore, united in the support tion of Mr. Fillmore. Candor, however, requires of Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Webster, I was tauntingly me to say, that having exerted myself to the full and with an air of triumph told by northern supportextent of my power to induce the Whigs of Ten- ers of General Scott, that I was laboring under a denessee to assume the high and patriotic position | lusion, and that Tennessee would aid in nominating which I understood them to occupy in relation to | General Scott. By-and-by I saw the same statethe compromise measures, and President Filmore, ment in the newspapers of the North; and accordingly the result at Baltimere corresponded with the caring the enactment of those laws and in enforcing predictions. When such casual debates were occurring in Washington, and when Mr. Fillmore's friends and Mr. Webster's were relying mainly upon the merits of those gentlemen, as displayed by their conduct in relation to the compromise measures, to advance their interests in the matter of obtaining the whig nomination for the Presidency, men of undoubted truth and honor informed me, that Gov. Jones in such circles habitually contended that he could prove Gen. Scott to be a better compromise man than Mr. Fillmore. Facts such as these, which might be indefinitely multiplied, brought my mind to the conclusion which I have expressed that Gov. Jones throughout this whole question, next to his own nomination, preferred the nomination of Gen. Scott; and that his influence was exerted accordingly. But it was scarcely necessary for me to dwell upon this subject so long, for I feel well assured that his confidential friends in this State will at a glance, recognise the correctness of my opinions on this subject. They will remember the anxiety which they exhibited when the Whig State Convention assembled at Nashville, to select delegates to represent the whig party of Tennessee in the Baltimore Convention, to prevent any expression of preference by Tennessee for Mr. Fillmore. and to pledge the whig party of the State, in general terms, to support the nominee of the convention; and they know that their motive was to hold the ding the Baltimore Whig Convention, desired the State in such a condition, as to enable Gov. Jones

to secure that object. I believe it was his hope, and | of accidents in the history of the presidential nomi-

not be overthrown. instantly issued orders, by telegraphic despatches, by William H. Seward, to denationalize the while which in substance amounted to this; "Stop that | party; and make perpetual sectional agitation on the put in motion shortly after Gov. Jones visited this termination, one of the praciples of the white party city, some six or eight months ago;" and the man- and as such, to be proclaimed and acted upon b date was executed with a promptness which, if | the whigs of the non-slaveholding States; and tolerin this case, "Let that vice presidential light be ex-

tinguished, and it was extinguished." Webster and supporting Gen. Scott, being satisfied the meeting at Delmonico's, would in all probabili- itation, to overturn the adjustment effected by the rection, "stopped that ball," and from that time forth the Scott newspapers were silent upon the subject Presidency, and no other State convention nomi-

Now, fellow-citizens, I beg you to remember that my present object is of a twofold character : conduct on a great public question had its origin not in motives connected with the interest of my country, but in personal hostility and political jealousy, or rivalry, to an individual,

Secondly, in denying all that is false in this regard, to admit all that is true. Although I have made it a general rule in my private conversation, and in my correspondence will make you feel, that in denying and repelling mains for me to make a few additional statements | ard and his party. on this unpleasant theme, and dismiss it, as I hope, when Governor Jones and myself were opposing he having invited me to become a candidate, and I accepting, and he before he received my reply through the mail having declared himself a candilate, and made several speeches soliciting the otes of the people-I have never considered myelf his rival for any public honor. On the occacon to which I refer, when he saw conclusively that I would not so far dishonor his invitation as to decline, he declined himself; and although he, as I thought, then organized and encouraged a most mjust and illiberal war against me, the result of hat canvass, even in his own town, and county, and neighborhood, was so triumphantly satisfactory to me, that I do not cherish feelings, in conseuence of my brief collision with him, so vengeful s to make me refuse to support a presidential candidate merely because he was supported by Governor Jones, or presumed to be friendly to him. Shortly after the transient collision to which I have referred took place, Governor Jones removed from this Congressional district and became a citizens of one of the most extreme western counties of the State; and though it is true that his conduct upon the occasion to which I refer, and other occasions

in which I was not personally involved, has fixed my opinions unchangeably against him, yet I affirm to you most truly that I have never been his rival since the period mentioned for any public honor; nor have I expected to become his rival. And I must be permitted to add, that according to my estimate of his past career and present position, adverse party ?" there is nothing in eitheir to excite my envy; and so far as his political future is involved, I think it it need not excite the envy of any man; because it s my opinion that when he shall have exhibited his meager talents and vaulting ambition upon the theater of national politics, during the remainder of his senatorial term, under the scrutiny of the great men of the nation, it will become a national jest that such a man was ever considered or thought of

"I have touch'd the highest point of all my greatness; And, from that full meridian of my glory, I haste now to my setting. I shall fall Like a bright exhaltation in the evening,

for the Presidency. When that period arrives, I

think he may fitly exclaim, in the language of Car-

dinal Wolsey:

And no man see me more,' It is my opinion that, in the last presidential canvass he played his hand, and lost irretrievably his presidential stake; and as I think I may remove the motive which prompts his partisans to wage a constant war of persecutian against me, by convincing them of the correctness of this opinion, I will give some of the reasons upon which it is founded. Whether he has effected his object by securing the favor of the Seward faction or not, is immaterial to my conclusion, because I think it quite obvious that the embrace of that faction will hereafter be fatal to whatever presidential aspirant it may be given, especially if he be the citizen of a southern State. Mr. Fillmore's northern friends, and Mr. Webster's northern friends, understand the position occupied by Governor Jones in the late presidential canvass; and my word for it, they will never give him their support, for the Presidency; and as to the impression he produced upon the whig delegates from the South, I can best inform you on that subject, by telling a little aneedote related to me by a member of the Baltimore Whig Convention. Whilst the Convention was in session, after a fatiguing day, during which many ballotings had been unsue cessfully made, at night quite a number of southren delegates assembled in a room, to consult about the best mode of proceeding next day to secure the nomination of Mr. Fillmore. Whilst they were in consultation, a member remarked that he had heard it suggested, as perhaps the only mode of effecting the object for which the Convention had assembled, to put some other man, not heretofore before the Convention, in nomination. "Who is he? Who is Name him-name him!" were the cries that passed around the room. The gentleman responded by saying that he had heard the name of Governor Jones mentioned. Another member arose, and said with some excitement, that he had thought W. H. Seward was the last man in America that he could be induced to support for the Presidency, but that he beleived he would support even Seward, rather than Jones-and this declaration was received with applause all around the room. Such facts as these lead me to believe that the great argument of availability is forever lost to Governor Jones, and in the absence of that argument, his presidential prospects vanish into thin air; and hence I hope that I will no longer be persecuted, because I am unwilling to co-operate with those who have fancied that he perhaps might sometime or other, be elected to that high station. It is but an idle

Now, I fear that some of you may question the propriety of the remarks in which I have been inlulging; but I beg you to bethink yourselves how otherwise than by the exhibition of facts, and by these candid declaration of my opinions and sentiments, could I repulse that storm of defamation which, for six months past, has been mercilessly pressible loathing that I, impelled by an imperative ever, claiming, however, that the facts and argu- therefore stick to your party flag."

to seize and appropriate to his benefit that chapter | ments which I have submitted must extort a vindication for me, from your good sense and justice; for nations which it was hoped would be opened at I repeat, the charge is not only silly and absurd, Baltimore. I make these remarks to show that the | but it is also false. I think I may also claim that a opinions I have expressed rest upon facts that can- candid consideration of my whole course, as exhibited in the extracts from former speeches, and the In regard to the opinion that Gov. Jones was in- | general exposition now made, must exonorate me triguing to be nominated for the Presidency him- in the estimation of all just and honorable men, self, I need only to remind him of the meeting at | from every imputation less creditable, than that I Delmonico's, in the city of New York; and of his have adhered consistently to the principles so often declarations on that occasion, to convince him that | proclaimed by me in your presence, and sought to my opinions rest upon a sufficient and indestructible | accomplish objects which I believed to be demanded foundation. I will probably surprise him when I by the interests of my country, and that I believed tell him, what I suppose he has never ascertained, great evils would result from the success of the that some shrewd Scott men were watching him schemes and purposes which I have endeavored to that night; and when they saw, or thought they defeat. Every candid man will see, that about the saw, that he was seeking the Presidency himself, | time of the enactment of the compromise measures, instead of being in good faith for the nomination of my attention was awakened to a vigorous and General Scott, as they had previously believed, they | wide-spread organization, led and controlled chiefly Jones vice presidential ball, which we told you to subject of slavery, with a view to its ultimate exanything done by human beings may with proprie- ated and acquiesced in by southern whites. Thus viewty be compared to the acts of Omnipotence, resem- ing the subject, I would have felt that I was making bled the occasion when God said, "Let there be myself guilty of a great trime to give my amsent to light, and there was light." They said in substance, such plans. I would have felt that I was inviting ruin upon my own household, and devastation upon that section of the Union which had the highest and Shortly after Gov. Jones visited New York, in strongest claim upon me. The first step in the exthe autumn of 1851, the Northern Whig organiza- execution of this scheme was, to break down and tion, which was opposing Mr. Fillmore and Mr. | destroy Mr. Pillmore and Mr. Webster, because of | sternation, their support of those measures. To give effect to the that Gov. Jones was ready to come into the support | fierce war of defamation and denunciation which was of Gen. Scott, caused his name to be extensively opened upon them, General Scott was brought forput forth as a suitable one to be nominated for the ward for nomination as the whig candidate for the Vice Presidency in association with Gen. Scott for | Presidency-silent in relation to the compromise. the Presidency. And accordingly a State conven- | That silence was obstinately maintained until he retion in Maine nominated Gen. Scott for the Presi- | ceived the nomination, and was even then but faintdency and Gov. Jones for the Vice Presidency- ly and doubtfully broken. By this course, whatand the Scott newspapers in the North generally | ever may have been his private opinions, I think he seemed to favor the idea. Several conventions that | practically and inextricably identified himself with were to assemble in Northern States, shortly after | those whose avowed purpose was a perpetual agty have followed the lead of the State of Maine; but | compromise. In this nomination the opponents of those telegraphic despatches, which the revelations | the compromise measures triumphed, and his elecat Delmonico's caused to be sent forth in every di- tion would only have been a full and complete consumation of that triumph. It would have been regarded as the nation's approval of the schemes of that vering support his nomination was finally forced,

of Gov. Jones' remarkable fitness for the Vice | mighty interest of the North, under whose anspices | 16th, 40 miles south of the last bightends. he was first brought forward, and by whose perseafter a struggle lasting nearly a week, when on the fifty-first or fifty second ballot he was nominated First, to repel and refute the imputation that my | But mark, fellow-citizens-mark this significant fact. During all those ballotings, General Scott received not one vote from any southern State, until on the fifty-first or lifty-second ballot, when a few delegates from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, went over and nominated him. The struggle was purely sectional-a thing unprecedented in the former history of parties; and of most dangerous import. Mark the further fact, that he was pressed with friends, to abstain from alluding to many mat- by his friends as a candidate at Harrisburg, in 1840; ters discussed on this occasion, yet some of my and again at Philadelphia in 1848; and that his supmost intimate and confidential friends have been porters in both of those conventions were excluadvised of my opinions, and your manly instincts | sively from the North. Can I be mistaken in the opinion that his nomination was a sectional triwhat is false, I am, as a true man, bound on this | umph, and that his election would have tended to occasion to declare also what is true. It only re- give a dangerous power and influence to Mr. Sew- dling 574. Speculators took 19,000 and exporters 7,000

forever. I declare to you, upon my honor, that his speech at Memphis, spoke of Gov. Seward as the 68, money tight, except for the space of a few days, many years ago, best abused man in America; and I have heard candidates to represent this district in Congress | quite common with whig orators to speak of him as "a fancied monster," used only to frighten the brave while of Tennessee from supporting the while candidate. Let me present to you an extract from a speech delivered by him at Cleveland, in the Presidential canvass of 1848, and you shall see whether he is a real political monster, or a fancied character. You shall see to what object he would dedicate the whig party of this Republic :

Extract from Mr. Seward's Speech at Cleveland. "There are two antagonistical elements of society in America FREEDOW and SLAVERY. Freedom is in harmony with our system of Government, and with the spirit of the age, and is, therefore, passive and quiescent. Slavery is in conflict with that system, with justice, and with humanity and is, therefore, organized, defensive, active, and perpetually aggressive." DSIVE.

"These elements divide and classify the American people into two classes-the party of Freedom, and the party of

Slavery. Each of these parties has its court and its scep-"The party of Freedom seeks complete and universal emancipation. You, Wings of the Reserve, and you, especially, seceding Whigs, none know so well as you that these two elements exist and are developed in the two great national parties of the land, as I have described them. That existence and developement constitute the only reason you can assign for having been enrolled in the Whig party, and mustered under its banner, so zealously and so long. now I am not to contend that the evil spirit I described has possessed the one party without mitigation or exception, and fully directed the actions of the other; but I appeal to you, to your candor and justice, if the beneficient spirit has not worked chiefly in the Whig party, and its antagonist in the

"Slavery is the sin of not some of the States only, but of them all-of not our nation only, but of all nations. It perverted and corrupted the moral sense of mankind, deeply; universal; and this corruption became a unviersal habit, Habits of thought became fixed principles. No American State has yet delivered itself entirely from these habits. We in New York are guilty of slavery still by witholding the right of suffrage from the race we have emancipated. You, in Ohio, are guilty in the same way, by a system of black lines, still more aristocratic and odious. It is written in the Constitution of the United States, that five slaves shall count equal to three free men, as a basis of representation; and it is written, also, in violation to Divine law, that we shall surrender the fugitive slave who takes a refuge at our fireside from his refentless pursuer. You blush not at these things, because they have become as familiar as household words; and your pretended Free-Soil allies claim peculiar merit for maintaining these miscalled quarantees of slavery which they fined in the national compact. Does not all this prove that the Whig party have kept up with the spirit of theage? That it is as true and faithful to human freedom as the inert conscience of the American people will permit it to be? What, then, you say, can nothing be done for freedom because the public conscience is inert? Yes, much can be done; everything can be done. Slavery can be limited to its present bounds; it can be ameliorated. It can be, and it must be aboutshed, and you and I can and must do it. The task is as simple and easy as its consummation will be beneficient, and its rewards glorious. It requires only to follow this simple rule of action: To do everywhere, and on every occasion what we can, and not to neglect or refuse to do what we can at any time because at that precise time and on that particular occasion we cannot do more. Circumstances determine possibilities. When we have done our hest to shape them and make them propitious, we may rest satisfied that superior wisdom has determined their form as they exist, and will be satisfied with us if we do all the good that circumstances leave in our power. But we must begin deeper and lower than the composition and combination of factions of parties wherein the strength and security of slavery lie. You answer that it lies in the Constitution of the United States, and the constitutions and laws of slaveholding States. Not at all. It is in the erroneous sentiments of the American people. Constitutions and laws can no more rise above the virtue of the people than the limpid stream can climb above its native spring. Inculeate the love of freedom and the equal rights of man under the paternal roof; see to it that they are taught in the schools and in the churches; reform your own code; EXTEND A CORDIAL WELCOME TO THE FUGITIVE who lays his wary limbs at your door, and DEFEND HIM AS YOU WOULD YOUR PATERNAL GODS; COFFECT YOUR own error, that slavery has any constitutional quarantee which may not be released and ought not to be relinquished; say to slavery, when it shows its bond and demands its pound of flesh, that if it draws one drop of blood its life shall pay the forfeit; inculcate that the free States can maintain the rights of hospitality and humanity-that Executive authority can forbear to favor slavery—that Congress can debate-that Congress, at least, can meditate with the slaveholding States—that, at least, future generations might be bought and given up to freedom, and that the treasures wasted in the war with Mexico would have been sufficient to have redeemed millions unborn from bondage. Do all this, and inculcate all this, in the spirit of moderation and besevolence, and not of retaliation and fanaticism, and you will soon bring the parties of the country into an effective aggres sion upon slacery Whenever the public mind shall will the obolition of slavery, the way will open for it. "I know that you will tell me this is too slow. Well, then, go faster if you can, and I will go with you; but remember the instructive lesson that was taught in the words, 'these

How do you like it? Will you permit such sentiments as these to obtain ascendency in the whig party? Acquiesce in them and tamely go along to win a party victory barren of good, and finitful only of evil to the country, that office hunters may riot in the spoils? Will you permit party allegiance to carry you so far, as to make you forget that the public good is the only legitimate object of party association? and that the public safety demands of the people to rebel against political leaders when they seek thus to pervert and prostitute party? I know the answer to all this has been "there are Barnburners and Free-soilers in the democratic party, who support Gen. Pierce; and therefore the fact that Mr. Seward and his higher-law followers stand discharged upon me?. It was with feelings of inex- in the relation they do to Gen. Scott, constitutes no sufficient reason for withholding support from necessity, approached the discussion of this theme. him. He is not more objectional than General I now dismiss it with like emotions, as I hope for- Pierce; one or the other of them must be elected,

things ought ye to have done, and not to have left the others

BX TELEGRAPH.

Naw York, Feb. 17-Gen. Pierce left this afternoon direct for Washington.

Washington, Feb. 17-In the Senate, Mr. Underwood reported a series of resolutions in favor of religious liberty and freedom of worship being secured to Americans abroad in all subsequent treaties with foreign countries.

The Alp'n News Continued. Western canal flour 25s; Baltimore and Philadelphia 26a 27s. Corn declined 2s. Wheat 3and, Flour 2s. Lard tendsupward. Beef sells as fast as landed. Pork moving up;-

stock don't accumulate. Bacon wanted. Wright & Gandy quote the continued upward tendency of cotton. Common advanced fully 16d. Salessinee Friday

27,000 bales; imports 12,000; Yarns advanced. The Alps passed the Africa on the 15th. The America arrived out on the 36th.

place at the Tuilieries and the religious ceremony at the church of Notice Ikane. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Paris, and great pomp and splendor were displayed in the streets. The Evapress has refused to allow the Senate to settle a donation upon her. The councils throughout France were voting cong attilatory addresses to

The Torks have commenced operations against the Montesegrins. They I ave destroyed three villages by fire. Omar Pacha was marching with 24,000 froops on the capitol. Austria has dispatched 18,000 troops to the frontier under Jel-

The Asiatic cholera reported at Paris, causing great con-

Viscount Melbomme died in England. The Emperor's speech announcing his marriage produced

prodigious excitement at Vienna. It is reported that French officers have been surveying Wapping, Piedmont, and Lombardy. The French Minister has been cordially received by the

Emperor of Russia.

The difficulties which existed between the United States and Austria have been settled. Austria has announced the

The answer of the French Minister to the Austaian Ambassador, relative to Napoleon's speech about Marie Louise, o governments relative to the time that the Roman States are to be occupied by French troops.

New York, Feb. 17-The calorie ship was met on the CINCINNATI, Feb. 18 .- River has fallen one foot,

Perrsacuo, Feb. 18.-River-6 feet in the channel and rising. Weather cool and cloudy."

Cincinnati, Feb. 18.—Chaplin and French cheese dealers and commission merchants, failed yesterday, Philladellenia, Feb. 18-Gen. Pierce arrived, he has re-

ceived about a thousand visitors, he leaves this afternoon for Washington,

Whisky 20c. Cheese Mante. Bulk meats declined Jacobs Mess pork nominal at \$14 5000\$14 75. New York, Feb. 18-Flour-Sales 2,000 bbls at \$5 50. The steamer's news has had no effect. White corn 65c,

Mess pork \$17 and quiet. Lard broyant. Arrival of the America. The America has arrived at Hallfax

Cotton-Week's sales 65,000 bales; fair Orleans 63; mid-

But I think, if I remember aright, Gov. Jones, in | Western canal flour 25s, Ohio 26s; yellow corn 25s; lard

Cotton sales Friday 12,000; corn rather dearer White Wheat 7 sar's 2d; mixed 7s; yellow corn 32a33s 3d white corn 36s; rice steady; lard is lower; mess beef 97a\$1 12; pork firm, tending upward. Cotton has advanced 14. easier market and upward tendency; flour declined is. In

Havre, cotton sales for the week 12,500 tresordinaire 98 Advices from India unfavorable for import trade. Bullion in the Bank of England has fallen off quarter million .-Consol 991 as 914. Money dull, with increased pressure. A great uniform banquet took place in Manchester on the Sd inst. Mr. Cobden bet £1,000 to one shilling, that Napo-

leon never invades England. The bet was taken by Broth-The Queen of Spain proposes to present the Empress of France with an imperial crown. The Dutchess of St. Al-

bans sends eight splendid Andelusian horses. The Emperor and Empress are at St. Cloud, about to corpmence housekeeping in magnificent style. Ministers are giving fetes in honor of the marriage.

The Emperor proposes to purchase a diamond necklace tendered to the Empress by the City of Paris for 600,000 francs. Also proposes building a palace at Verseilles and other principal towns, to reside alternately at each.

The corronat on will take place at Verseilles in May. It is runfored that the Cabinet will be modified. Letters state that an European war is ineverible.

The London Advertisor states that a package of eightletters had been abstracted from the Emperor's private department. Mrs. Howard suspected. These letters implicate the first men of France. A reward of 300,000 france is offered for their recovery.

Washington, Feb. 19-In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Everett appeared and was duly sworn in. The Pacific railroad bill was debated until adjournment. The House was engaged on the civil and diplomatic bill, without definite action. An important message received from the President relative to Nicaragua.

New York, Feb. 18, P. M .- The marriage of the Emperor Napoleon has caused great offence at Vienna, and created considerable sensation. CINCINNATI, Feb. 19. The river has fallen 13 inches.

Flour \$3 00a3 90; shipping brands \$4; whisky 20; buck hams 8; sides 634; land 9; mess perk 1436. New York, Feb 19-Flour, 3,000 bbls state at \$5; corn,

15,000 bushels white at 68; pork, beef and lard have undergone no change since last quotations. Perrsavuo, Feb 19-River 8 feet in the channel and fall-

ing. Weather cold and cloudy. New York, Feb 19-Cotton-500 bales sold unchanged, prices tending downward. Flour-7000 bbls unchanged;

corn 68; mess pork 16a16%; hard 103ga103g. Washington, Feb 19-The message sent to the House yesterday, relates to the Nicaragua canal and to certain instructions of the British Ministry relative to the same.

In the Senate the message relative to Nicaraguan affairs, referred. The army appropriation bill was also referred.-The bill granting the right of way for milroads in the District of Columbia passed. The Pacific railroad bill was debated. In the House civil and diplomatic bill was debated. An amendment granting outfits for foreign ministers to enable the new administration to change ministers abroad and providing full missions for Peru and one for Central Ameri-

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—We are requested to state that the Convention will assemble at the Second Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow, the 22d inst.

ca. Also creating charge to Switzerland is adopted.

FOR LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI THE fine steamer STATESMAN, H. G. and all intermediate ports on Tuesday, McCowas, master, will leave as above, he 22d, at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or po JOHNSON & SMITH, | Agents. ssage, apply on board, or to FOR MEMPHIS.—The U. S. MAIL.
PACKET, EMBASSY, will leave Nash-

ville for Memphis, on Monday, at 6 o'clock,
P. M. For freight or passage, apply at the U. S. Mail Office. A. L. DAVIS. WOOL! WOOL!!-Wanted 160,000 lbs, clean washed Wool, for which we will pay the Cash. W. H. GORDON & CO.

NOTTON WASTE. Wanted 50 tons clean Cotton . Waste, for which we will pay 4 cents per lb. cash.
bb21 W. H. GORDON & CO. TOTICE .- From and after the 1st of March we will

P. M. No business will be done after closing. All notes and drafts must be paid by 3 o'clock, as heretofore. HOBSON & WHELESS, W. B. SHAPHARD & CO. DYER PEARL & CO.

ROBERT LUSK.

Proprietor.

feb14

WANTED, by a Young Lady, who has had consider-VV able experience, a situation, as a Music Teacher in some Institution of character. She can refer to individuals with whom she has lately been engaged in Teaching. Address A. N.S. Wesley. Wesley, Haywood county, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1858-1m9 CRUTCHFIELD HOUSE, FORMERLY GRIFFIN HOUSE, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.

HIS well known Hotel situated within a few steps & of the passenger car landing of the Western and Atlantic railroad is now open under the supervision of Thomas Crutchfield, assisted by Mr. J. W. F. Bryson and ady. This House while under the control of Colonel J. J. Griffin acquired a very high reputation as a first class hot. L. The present proprietor having secured the services of Col.
Gritin's barkeeper, and having nurchased his most excellent cook and house here. The having furnished the house entirely anew, but a to retain its high reputation and merit public merit public patrons. patrona by Passengers can be accommodated with an omni-bus to a lie from the boats. THOS, CRUTCHFIELD,

COMMERCIAL.

NASHVILLE, Feb 21. Weather wet and disagreeable on Saturday, mow falling

during the entire day. Corros,-Market inactive. Sales of about 100 bales at Tonacco.-We only heard of the sale of 2 hinds, at \$4.75 and \$5.50. Market dull. Advices from New Orleans by

letter under date of 4th unfavorable for prices. STEAMBOAT REGISTER.

ARRIVED .- 19, Monticello, Waitsboro'; Cumberland No. I, Carthage.

Daparren-20, Nashville, New Orleans. River rising slowly.

FRANCE .- PARTS -- The civil marriage of the Emperor took PUBLIC SALE OF BUILDING LOTS AT ALISONIA TAVING been strongly solicited, by a large number of

I persons to sell Lots adjacent to the above Springs, I have concluded to yield to these soliminations; I will, I or therefore, on the 10th of April next, offered public a conserve the premises, a number of BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS, immediately at or near the Springs, of appropriate from and; size for residences with necessary appendages. These much admired and VERY VALUABLE SPRINGS are benefited. ly situated on a bench of the Cumberland Mountain; irons - diately on the Nashwille and Chattanooga Railroad, at a 1%pot, so miles from Nusheville, and but a few miles from Cumberland Tunnel. There is a Mignificent Chalybeac, Su-perior Sulphur, and a number of Free-slone Springs, all in lese proximity. A more healthy, designale, and convey lent location for a SUMMER RETREAT entrot be found in any

Building Materials in abundance may be had at the place, as I have on hand several hundred thousand good briek, and a quantity of Lime, and in a short time will have in fall operation a Steam Saw Mill of the first order. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ster, or at Alisonia Depot. Alisbnia, Franklin co., Tenn., Feb. 21, 1855-d wid. FIRST LARRE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c., FOR 1853, BY J. F. DUNTON.

O'N TUESDAY, Murch 22, and THURSDAY, Murch 24, I will offer for sale at unction un extensive Lot of utiful Spring and Summer Goods, just now received consisting of Berage de Laine, Lawas, Trocade Silks, Satin de lessedor, relative to Napoleon's speech about Marie Louise, Cheue, beautiful Mantillas, Alpaces, figured and phin, Gres deemed ansatisfactory. A difficulty also exists between the de Khine Sitks, Irish Lisen, Black, Mixed and White Hove, Gloves of every description, Brown and Bleached Domes-tic, Drillings, Apron Checks, Shirting Checks, English, French and American Prints, Gingham, Silk, Coffor and Thread Luces, and Inserting and Edging, Fancy Drest Goods, French and German Cloths, and Doe skin Cassi-mere, Suspenders, Linea Table Cloths, Toweling, Napkins, Union Diaper, Buckles, Buttons, Spool Thread, Sewing Silk, Flax Thread, Corset Laces, Shoe Laces, Capuet, Bolhinet, Jaconet, B. Muslin, Bed Ticking, Flannels, Sattinet, Vestings, Needles, Hair Plus, Combs, Looking Glasses, Fishhooks, Jewsharps, Cottomales, Silk Hamiltereinels, Pan-ey Cotton Handkereinels, Silk Cravats, French, Faglish and German Merinos, Cambrie, in all colors, Extra Turkey Red Handkerchiefs; Alpaea Serges, Drap d'etc, Scarlet ground Prints, Jeans, Nankons, Curiain Muslin, Knives, Forks, Scissors, etc., with Hats, Cups, Umbrellas, &c., &c. The Cincinnari, Feb. 18, -- Flour unsettled. Corn 45e in sacks both the city and country buyers would find it to their ifferest to attend this sale. febral J. F. DUNTON.

FUTURE SALES April 5 & 7-19, 20 & 21 August, 2 & 3-11, 18 & 21 May, 3 & 5-21, 23-23&30 Sept. 6 & 7-8, 13, 22 & 23 June,7 & 9-21, 23-28 &30 | Oct. 4 & 5-6 & 16-20 & 27 July, 5 & 7 -19 & 21-26& 27 | Nov. 1 & 2 -3 & 10 - 17A 20 T IQUORS AND TOBACCO.

400 bbls Sam Hale's Whisky; 100 bbls Drans Whisky; 50 bbls Old Morongahela do 50 " Brown's Dali do; 50 " American brandy; 40 " S M Wine, 50 bbls Old Morengabela do " Old Port Wine; 25 " N E Rang Pipes Old Brandy, best brands; no Baskets Champaigne; Pipe trish Whisky:

boxes of Lieber's Gioger and Raspherry Brandus 20 bbls American Ging 2 Pipes Holland Gin; 50 bxs Gus Jones Tobacco; 50 " Walker's Ale; 25 " P M Boerz No 1 20 " " " Gold Leaf do 10 " Fenix's 10 " B. Dalle's do 20 " Missouri do 10 " Sam Week 55 no

5 " S E White's do 5 " Rend & Nash's do In store and for sale by BEN, M. NOEL & BRO. TUST RECEIVED.

el 250 bags Prime Rio Coffee; 25,000 Imported Cigars; Laguayra do: 300 bbls Rebuiled Molasses; 20,000 Melec halves do do; 10 trails SS Almonds; 50 hads choice Sugar; 10 nerves Bice; 500 bags line Salt; 5 ceroons Indigo 00 kegs Oysters; 2 casks Dutch Madder;

to bbls. Coppetner. to bags Pepper; 300 bbls St Louis Mills Flour; 300 kegs Nails—assorted; 300 reams Wimp. Paper: 300 boxes Glassware, ass; 500 lbs Kanawim Sad ; go kegs Shot and Lead; 25 blok Golden Syrung 20 bbls Mackerel; 0 bhis and balf bbis Crackers:

50 bbls Loaf, Crushed and Powdered Sugar; ion horses and half buries Raisons Just received and for sale by BEN. M. NOEL & BRO.

WANTED.—A few thousand bushels Pen Nuts, for which we will give the highest market price. BEN, M. NOEL & BRC. AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES by PHILLIPS & HART. ON THURSDAY MORNING, the 24th inst., we will offer for each in front of our Auction House: 75 hhus Sugar; 20 maks Sodu:

50 bas Star Capelles: 50 bags Lagavra Coffee; 50 do Fallow do 50 libls Mollasses; 100 bags fine Salt; 100 bags coarse Salt; no boxes Cheese; 25 bbls Loaf Sugar, 50 barrels Macketel; bo bbla Whisky; 50 bbls A. M. Brandy; ALSO-Indigo, Madder, Popper, Spice, Ginger, Rice,

Tobacco, Alam, Raisins, Oranges Lemens, &c. PHILLIPS & HART. TIME SALE OF GROCERIES. O'N MONDAY, 2nd March, 1853, we will offer to the

200 Hogsheads Louislana Sugar; 500 Barrels prime new Molasses; 50 Puckages Leafand Crushed Sugar-500 Kegs Shoenberger's Nails, all sizes; 100 barrels extra Whisky:

100 do Rectified do: 500 Boxes Glasswate assorted ; 500 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, all grades; 100,000 Regalla and Principes Cigars 50 Cases Cut and Dry Smoking Tobacco; 50 " Honey Dow Scotch Snuff;

100 Barrels Green Steubeaville Copperas; " Supertine Flour; 500 Boxes West & Co.'s Star Candles; 100 " Doyle & Co.'s Tallow do; With various other articles.

The goods will be put up in our usual quantities, with THEMS OF SALE. All sums under \$200 Cash. All sums over \$200, four menths for approved endorsed notes payaqle in one of the city lanks. W. H. GORDON & CO.

NASHVILLE STEAM MARBLE WORKS. JAMES SLOAN, Proprietor. MARKET ST., OPPOSITE JOHNSON & HORNE'S TORACCO WAREHOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Marble Warercoms at the old stand Corner of Summer and Spring Streets. HAVING made extensive enlargements in my Marble Works, my facilities are such that I can exceed all kinds of work in the most tasteful manner and the intest style, as cheap as it can be done in any of the Eastern Cities .y calling at my Ware-rooms, on the corner of Spring and

Summer streets, specimens may be seen which will enable persons to judge for themselves, which is the best method. Having on hand all kinds of Marble from Eenst Tennessee. Also, a fine assortment of Egyptian, Italian and American Marble, which I will sell low to the trade, wholesale and reail, finished or in the rough state. A large assortment of Moscurerys, Tomus, Baptisman, FOUNTS, URNS, VASES, GARDEN FIGURES, GRAVE STONES, &c., carved and lettered to order. FUNCTIVES MARKE executed

to order and sent to any part of the South-West as cheap as it can be procured from the East. Also, MARBLE MANYELS, of every description, plain or carved. BUILDING STONE, sold Wholesale and Retail. All orders left at my Ware-Rooms on the corner of Spring

and Summer streets, will meet with prempt attention. Ms friends generally will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thankful to my old friends and customers for their liberal patronage, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance JAMES SLOAN. of their favors.

Ceruer of Spring and Summer streets, Nashville, JOHN K. HUME.

NO. 57 COLLEGE STREET, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. JOHN K. HUME,

NO, 57 COLLEGE STREET, HAS now in Store an Excellent Assortment of French Merinos; Rich Brocade Silks; German uo; White Cashmeres; Bl'k Gro DeRhines; Col'd do Beautiful white do; Blue and Green dor White Reps; Pink and Garnet do; Plain Mous De Lames; " Fig'd and Plain M Small Fig'd do - do;

French Chinizes; Beautiful Bonnet and Neck It bbons, to which I invite the attention of all friends and customers. Furnishing Goods for Gentlemen. UST received a supply of these Celebrated Shoulder Seam PATENT SHIRTS: French Buck Gauntlets; Kid Gleves; Satin Stocks: Bak Silk do; Fur Gloves;

French Cloths and Cashmers; Emb'd "- Vestings; Suspenders, Hosiery, &c., &c. All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual dealers. JOHN K. HUME,